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THIS DOCUMENT CONT	TAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE MATION TES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 16, SE	AL DEFENSE		

- 1. Miscellaneous Yugoslav divisions are stationed in, a state of alert on the Yugoslav-Albanian border. Troop concentrations are located at Ulcinj, opposite Obot on the Bojana River, at Podgorica, Hot, Debar, Kajnare, Solokice, and Sposi in the region of Dior and Ohrid.
- 2. Yugoslav agents covertly crossing into Albania frequently kidnap Communist officials from border villages, and after a thorough interrogation, set them free with apologies. The majority of these officials do not, however, return to Albania for fear that they will be arrested there.
- 3. Attempts of Yugoslav agents to win over leaders of anti-Communist resistance through promises of moral and material assistance have met with very little success, since the Albanian population as a whole opposes Communism in any form. These resistance leaders are not independent in their political actions, since the latter hinge upon Albanian political exiles in the West, who are known for their anti-Communist sentiments.
- 4. The pro-Tito League of Albamian Refugees has not been successful in increasing its number of supporters, despite unconditional support given to it by the Yugoslav Government. The latter is playing a very able political game by extending courteous hospitality even to those who have in the past collaborated with the Italians and Germans. An example cited is the invitation to collaborate which was extended in the summer of 1951 by Yugoslav authorities to Albamian refugee leaders in Yugoslavia who are not members of the pro-Tito League, when they were called to Belgrade. The reply given by the Albamian political leaders to the Yugoslav request was that they were happy to contribute to the liberation of their country, which they considered their duty, under the condition that the independence and territorial integrity of Albamia be guaranteed, not by Tito or the British (who they feared would compromise with Greece for the territory of southern Albamia), but rather directly by the United States.

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- 5. The main centers in Yugoslavia where the largest number of refugees are gathered are Podgorica, Ulcinj, Hot, Gucija, Djakovica, Pec, Prizren, Pristina, Tetovo and Chrid. Albanians who are not employed are partered in hotels at the expense of the Yugoslav Government, and are given free ration coupons for meals in restaurants. There are approximately sixty refugee students attending universities and other Yugoslav schools at the expense of the Yugoslav Government. The majority of Albanians living in Zagreb are students. Apart from various newspapers which are printed for the Kosovo Albanians, the Flamuri i Liris, (Standard of Liberty), organ of the League of Albanian Refugees, is published at Pristina.
- 6. The morthern part of Albania is considered to be the zone of influence of the Bloku Kombetar Indipendent, and since the majority of Albanian refugees are from this area, it is customary in Albanian political circles for the major part of them to belong to this organization. Approximately five thousand of these Albanians are considered to belong to the Bloku Kombetar Indipendent. Only in the latter part of February 1952 four hundred members reported to the office of the president of the managing council of the Bloku Kombetar Indipendent.